TRAVELS AT HOME.

XI. secondance of The N. Y. Tribuse.

SARAFOGA, Aug. 3, 1860. At Nisgara our party dissolved. On Tuesday sight my German friend took toe midnight train westward, intending to visit Minnesota, Missouri, md Kentucky, and on the tollowing morning, accompanying the ladies as far as Utica whence they continued their homeward journey, I turned saide for a solitary excursion to Trenton Falls.

The New-York Central, after leaving the Mohawk Valley, seems to avoid all the best scenery. I have frequently noticed how completely the hadreapes change, when you have gone but a few miles either to the north or the south of the road. The immediate neighborhood of Utica is rather tame, but, or taking the Black River train, it presently assumes a charming pastoral character. which verges into the peturesque as you approach Treaton. Is an bour I was put down at the station, where omnibuses were in waiting to carry us to M ere's Hetel, a mile fistant. " Is the hotel full ?" I asked of the driver. "Oh, no," said he, "there is plenty of room"-but, on arriving, I found it overflowing with guests, and no place to be had. I was fortunate enough, however, to find quarters at Joy's, near at band, and, after admiring the seclusion and beauty of the valley for half an bour, set out in search of my friend Hicks.

It was the night of the full moon, and the guests at Moore's had sent to the Wide-Awake Club of Utica to borrow torches for a nocturnal visit to the glen. Mr. Moore, whose acquaintance I had made in Hicke's studio, the artist and his wife, and a merry company of at least a hundred ladies and gentlemen were preparing to go, and I congratulated myself on arriving in season to join them. We started a little after 9 o'clock, taking the path which leads through the forest to the top of the High Fall. The straggling procession, at least 200 hundred yards long, with its line of brilliant lights, winding through the dense shadows of the wood, produced a magical effect. Gray trunks and hanging boughs flashed out for a moment in golden Inster against the da kness, and then as suddenly vanished; red shawls glimmered splendidly through the dusky green; white dresses danced in and out of the gaps of mornlight with an elfish motion, and a confusion of shouts and laughter rang through the echeing bollows.

The moon stood over the gorge, which, as we approached it seemed filled with a silvery mist, beyond which rose the shadowy outline of the oppesite bank. The creet of the cataract shone with sparkles of white fire, and dim, shooting gleams hovered over the gulf into which it fell. The leaves of the overhanging boughs were cut as slearly as bronze against this wonderful picture. It was lovely enough to have been a grot in the gardens of Calypso or Armida. Many of the company went down the rocks to the foot of the fail. and saw it through the rainbows of the moon; but I preferred reserving my first view until sunrise.

The next morning I accompanied the artist in a ramble over his farm, which lies on the eastern s le cf Canada Creek, about half a mile below the We compared agricultural notes, and set of the advantages of our respective farms, one be said the other. I was willing to concade the superiority of his elms and hemlocks, but balanced them with my oaks and tulip-trees. His potatoes and pumpkins looked promising, but I had very the squashes and tomatoes at home. I had, more over, the climate of the passion-flower and the magnelia, of the Himslayan deedar, the Cedar of Lebaron, and the cypress. So, although I admired the fine curves of the surrounding hills, the excellence of the tree-forms, and, most of all, the amber beauty of the river, I was well satisfied with my own piece of earth. So was he with his, and with good reason.

We then made the round of the Falls, entering the glen from below and ascending it for a distance of nearly two miles, to a point marked " Dangereus," beyond which there is no path. It was the loveliest possible day-one of those bright, laughing days which give an additional color and sparkle to the earth. The sun was high enough to illaminate the deep glen from end to end, leaving shadows only where the rocks overhueg their bases, or the trees reached their arms from oppomite sides, as if vainly striving to clasp hands. The water, also, was at its most favorable stage-low enough to leave the path bare, yet high enough to cover the whole breadth of the rocky ledges where it falls. With a guide who had studied the glen with an artist's eye for ten years, and knew it in all its aspects, I was justified in considering that I saw Trenton under the most favorable circumstances.

What particularly struck me was the originality -the uniquity of the place. The glen, or rather crack, through which the stream runs, is three miles long, and not more than two hundred feet deep, at any point. It has been cut, by the action of water during thousands of years, through a bed of micamlate, disposed in nearly horizontal strata. The sides, therefore, while they are perpendicular for nearly the who'e distance, present a great number of narrow shelves or ledges, which furnish roothold to ferns, wild flowers, shrubs or even trees, according to their size, while an unbroken wooda charming mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees-crowns the summits. Add that the glan is full of corners, turning this way and that, leading you now into black cauldrons, wet with eternal spray, now into long, sunny avenues, where the water dances as if possessed with the spirit of joy, and you may judge what a gallery of wild and love-

by pictures is here concealed. The color of the water, again, is an unusual element of beauty. "Amber" perhaps describes it better than any other word, but it runs through all tints from topaz to the deepest and richest Vandyke brown. Maria Lowell, in one of her poems, calls it "fretted Sherry." In the falls, the color bee a warm, glassy luster at the top, shading off brough the successive frills of spray, until it vanlines into white at the bottom. Owing to this 80or, the water appears to assume an astonishing warety of forms, but I presume it is only because the 'orms are more distinctly marked, more apparen to the eye. I have n ticed the same effect in the right green water of the Prollhatta Fall, in Sweden To be sure, the angles of the glen and the various positions in which the rocky shelves are disposed, we sufficient to produce every form of water, except that airy lace work which is only seen in falls of great hight. Here it falls forty feet in one usbroken sheet, there slides down an inclined plane is a smooth mass, splendidly feathered at the edges, shoots under or ever another watery slide, or whirls in gleaming curves around a cemi-basin worn in the rocks.

Some of the disitors spake of the rage of the water. To me it was not rage, but joy-a mad Bacchanalian revel; and the resemblance to wine strengthened the impression. The path, which Roman question.

has the fascinating appearance of danger, without actually being dangerous, leads you along narrow ledges, on the very verge of the whirlpoels and cauldrons; so near the falls, that the rambow surrounds you like a dazzlag gossamer, and its red and gold smite you in the eyes. The tourists and guide-books make comparisons between Trenton and Ningara, but no comparison is possible. They

are as unlike as Homer and Anacreon. I came hither yesterday, simply to have one look at the Summer life of Saratoga: " To see the stir, and not feel the crowd." I find it delightfully gay and pleasant to look upon, and can easily understand why the fashionable world continues to drink of Corgress Water, in spite of the superior natural attractions of other places. The park is agreeable, the springs unequalled of their kind, the drives in the neighborhood charming, the lake accessible, and, not least, the hotels can accommodate their thousands without crowding. The village itself is hot and dusty, but there is shade everywhere; and the long colonnades of the hotels furnish the ladies with an enviable opportunity for desplay. I think I could spend an entire week here without getting tired.

I have done nothing but walk up and down and contemplate the multitude. In this survey two things have particularly struck me-the absence of marked intelligence or cultivation in the faces of the gentlemen, and the absence of beauty in the faces of the ladies. Among the former, the trading and stock-jobbing type predominates. There is speculation in the eyes, railroad bonds are written upon the brow, and mortgages are buttoned tightly under the waislcoat, on the left side. In the fragments of conversation which reached my ears, one of the words "stocks," " Board," "par," " Douglas," "Breckinridge," or "Lincoln," invariably occurred. Black is the prevailing color. The cool, light tints, so well adapted for the negligée of a watering-place, a e very rare. The hats are mostly of the stove-pipe pattern. In short, the aspect of the male crowd shows that a struggle is going on between the desire for recreation and the endeavor to retain the old, respectable, hard money air.

The ladies, to my surprise, are not gorgeously over-dressed. Here and there you see a dame at the Congress Spring in moiré and jewels, but the majority affect an e'egant simplicity which is highly becoming. At a hop last evening I found much more taste in costume than I had anticipated. Yet, as I said before, there is a striking absence of beauty. I see many pleasant and some handsome faces, but very, very few which can be called beautiful. In such a Vanity Fair as this, I had supposed that the reverse would have been true. Saratoga is our Ranelsgh, but the stock on hand this year may be inferior to that of ordinary seasons. There is possibly less demand, as one notices very little flirtation going on.

As for the manners of such a place, there is not much to be said. You find all the classes-the refined, the snobbish, and the vu'gar-which enter into the composition of all society. The rich families have the best rooms and are best served at table (they fee the waiters heaviest); the more moderate take the odds and ends of accommodation; there are class and cliques and jealousies, as elsewhere, conquests and triumphs, hatred, fidelity, infidelity, love, marrisge, divorce and death. The tragedy of life dances in the same set with its comedy. The gentlemen have their side of the veranda, where they sit in arm-chairs, read the New-York papers, smoke, and cock up their feet on the railing; and the ladies theirs, where they spread their tender-tinted skirts, flutter their fans, bend their swan-like necks, and exchange sweet innecdoes. Outwardly, all is gay, cheerful, innocent, fashionably Arcadian (which consists in turning all out-of-doors into a drawing room)-but I could wish, for my own private benefit, that, as in the shapes in the Hall of Eblis, there were a pane of class inserted in every bosom, showing the currents of the true and h dden life. I have no doubt that I should find-making all allowances for education and associations-Homan Nature.

I have said that this crowd is delightful to look upon. So it is; but we all enjoy the vanities of the world.

Here terminate my Travels at Home, for this

POSTSCRIPT.

During the publication of these letters, I have encountered several criticisms upon statements contained in them. There are but two, however, which claim any notice.

Mr. F. W. Evans, of the Shaker Fraternity, has accused me, in a long sermon delivered at Lebnon, and a long letter in THE TRIBUNE, of misrepresenting the body to which he belongs. His principal grounds of complaint are, that I represent the Shakers as baving a starved, hungry look, and declare my belief to be that the fathers and mothers are the best Christians. With regard to the first statement, it was not based upon the appearance of the members of the Hancock rettlement alone, but that of the majority of Shakers whom I have seen. I may add that the Vegetafians make the same impression upon me. Mr. Evans says they don't look starved and hungrybut he is one of them, and he must remember that when a man cate ontons he cannot smell the breath of other onion eaters.

With regard to the other declaration, the common sense of mankind has settled that. The statistics of our pr sons and penitentiaries also verify

it. There can be no true home without the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child. A single man or woman may be the best of Christians, but, collectively, the fathers and mothers are the best men and the best women. There can be no discussion of a thing which everybody feels to be true.

The New-Orleans Crescent has denied the accuracy of a statement which I made, on the authority of an intelligent Southern gentleman, that the soil deteriorates under slavelabor. I referred especially to the tobacco and cotton lands, not to the sugar plantations of Louisiana, which are evidently referred to by The Crescent, when it declared that the reverse is true. Since the appearance of its rather mpert pent article. I have asked the opinion of other Southerners, who confirm the truth of what I said. The fact that agricultural property has greatly decreased in value, in the States of Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee (with a few local exceptions), is really so patent that I have never before heard it

-The idea of installing the Pope in Jerusalan has been brosched by the French press. They say that it is no farther from Jerusalem to Jaffa than from Rome to its sea-port, Civita Vecchia; a railroad would place Jerusalem within one hour of the Mediterranean, and it would be very nearly as convenient for the Catholic world as Rome is now. It would add, also, very much to the advance of Christianity in the East. The French army in Syria can easily take possession of Palestine if the Sultan should dare refuse a demand for it; in fact, they may it would be the easiest way to settle the

questioned.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION. The val-s and mountains are on fire! See the volcanic flames aspire!

From Alp to Alp! Higher still! Still higher! Now the long stream of light, Rolls like a river down the slope, Swift as the untamed artelope, Lighting the land with joy and hope, As stars illume the night.

Fire! fire among the vales and hills, Along the banks of winding rills, And where the sparkling fountain spills, For the wild flower its tide; It is the plume of liberty, A fiery pillar o'er the sea, Red with the blood of martyrs free.

Lo. Wide Awakes, with electless eyes, And banners bright as starry akies, Will watch until the sun shall rise, Above the mountains hight. And shine in the free heaven above, With light and liberty and love, While peace shall, like the Deluge dove, Upon their ark alight.

Who for their country died.

These gallant sons of honest toil, The sun-bronzed heross of the soil, Will fill their lamps with "beaten oil," And keep them trimmed and true, And darkness visible shall be Drows ed in the torchlights of the free,

That bleze like meteors on a sea,

When night cartains the blue. Freedom, enthroped upon the walls Of green and gratits, loudly calls Her wa chmen from their mountain halls, To guard the people's weal. With cheerful fife and beating drum, The Wide Awakes with torches come, To speak for lips in bondage damb,

And touch the hearts that feel.

By these stern hills and sunny vales! By the soft sigh of Autumn gales! By the barsh tempest's fire, that pales With sheeted flame the sod! By the unwinding stream that falls, Like liquid light from mountain walls, By the loud thunder note that calls, Like a great voice from God!

We pledge the traitors sure defeat, When at the ballot-box we meet, Thick as the leaves beneath our feet, And fact as flakes of snow. Our votes shall like the snow-shower fall, For honest Abe, sun-crowned and tall, And he shall wisely rule us all, And wear an honest brow. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

MARCHING SONG. Composed for the Fifth Ward Wide-Awakes BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACK.

And our cressets, the symbols of Liberty's light: They are lit for Free Soil in our mighty domain, That shall never resound to another slave chain. For the land that a Washington, Jeff-rson trod, Must a true altar tower to Liberty's God! Wide-awake! wide-awake! O, Boys, wife awake

Wide awake, wide awake, as we march, for a home Free of charge to the landless who hitherward roam, Or who drew their first breath on this opulent soil, For the villatinous lard-shark no longer a spoil; But a splendid domain by the river and sea, Growing beauty and strength for the sons of the free! Wide-awake! wide-awake!

Wide-awake, wide-awake, as we march, for the plan That shall take the whole land in its glorious span; O, the Rail oad will marry the Oceans for aye, And the Union eternal be made by its away! Then, hurrah for the horses of from and fire That shall rush to the music of Liberty's lyre! Wide-awake! wide-awake!

Wide-awake, wide-awake as we march, for the South, And all fetters cashed down from her eloquent me So the thousands made silent by eligarch sway, Dare to rank for the right like a Cassius Clay Yes ' free speech will prevail on her sweet, snnuy sod, With as fetterless sweep as the fhunder of God ' Wide-awake! wide-swake! O, Boys, wide awake!

Williamska wide sweke ! Lift the cre Not ashamed to shine out with the stars of God s sky For we bear Freedom's fiame in each fearless young breast, While the Big Creeset's borne by Old Abe of the West, Who is shouting "Free Homesteads? Free Soil!" In a tone
To stake every slave oligarch down from his throne! Wide-awake! wide-awake! O, Boys, wide-awake!

-At a Republican meeting in Georgetown, Mass., the following song, entitled, "the Quakers are Out,"

writ en by John G Whittier, was read: Not vainly we waited and counted the hours, The buds of our hope have buist out into flowers. No room fer religiving—no loop-links of count— We've heard from the Reystore! The Quakers are out The plot has exploded—we've found out the trick;
The bribe goes a begging; the fusion won't stick
When the Wide-Awsk lanterns are shining about,
The regues stay at home, and the true men come out!

The good S ate has broken the cords for her spun; Her off-springs and water won't fass into one; The Dutchman has seasoned with Freedom his krout; And slow, late, but certain, the Quakers are out! Give the flags to the winds !-set the hills all affame; Make way for the man with the national's armed. Make way for the man with the patriarch's name! Away with misgivings—away with all doubt, For Lincoln goes in when the Quakers come out!

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS'S DISCUSSIONS

Sin: The charge is made that the book containing e speeches of Douglas and Lincoln in 1953, in their Senatorial et, is not fair toward Douglas, his speeches being clipped, or words and sentences lets out, so as materially to affect the ense; which, if true, would destroy the value of the book in the nost important quarter, i.e., the unconverted. I cannot believe t myses; but is there no other way of meeting this than by mple deutal! Respectfully,
Beston, Oct. 12, 1860. A REPUBLICAN.

Answer .- The naked fact is, that Mr. Douglas's riends feel that he was beaten by Lincoln in those discussions: so they wish to limit their circulation as much as possible. Hence they resort to all manner of cavils and quibbles. Why have they not issued and circulated their own version of those debates if they were dissatisfied with ours? The alleged variations in the collected discussions from the original reports are trivial, and not worth talking about. They are, of course, unintended.

WORKING A POOR RULE BOTH WAYS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In the "Republican Platform of 1800" (see olitical Text-Book, page 26), at the close of Art. 8, the follow

[Ed. Trib.

r over the Territories? and if so, how is the above to be unde

tood? Very truly, Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1860. Assicer .- No, Mr. W.; Congress has power to denounce and punish Theft or Perjury in the Territories; but who contends or believes that Congress has power to legalize or establish Perjury and Theft? Congress has power-if we should ever purchase or conquer and annex Cuba-to holish Monarchy in that island; but who does not know that Congress has no power to create or establish a Monarchy? No, Congress has not "applimited power over the Terrritories;" it has power to establish justice therein, not injusticeRepublican Platform is entirely right on this point, as on others. And, instead of wrang ing about the right of Congress or any other body to exclude Slavery from a T-rritory, the true point of departure is to deny the power of any legislative of different chest and bundreds of others with him. At this moment a number of voters from the headquartens of the "M number of voters from the headquartens of the "M number of the Constitutional Union party entered the Hall, and joined in the meeting, amid the most voters from the headquartens of the "M number of the Constitutional Union party entered the Hall, and joined in the meeting, amid the most voters from the headquartens of the "M number of voters from the headquartens of the "M number of the Constitutional Union party entered the Hall, and joined in the meeting, amid the most voters from the headquartens of the "M number of voters from the headquartens of ture is to deny the power of any legislative or other body to establish or place it there. [Ed. Trib.

REMEMBER FREE HOMES.

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribune. Sin: Ameng the sensible and patriotic measures embraced in the Republican platform there is none more worthy of public consideration than the Respintion in regard to the Homes ead me-sure; and we would respectfully rougest that the members of every Wide-Awake Clab craw up sign and send a petition to Corgress for the passage of that measure and procure as many other subscribers as may lie in their power. We stall has collet atten ion to the measure, at d favor for the party. Trusting that you will all rw this suggestion such weight with the public as you may deem best, I remain, very respectfully, your homb'e servent, Genera, N. Y., Oct 11, 1860. Z. H. POTTER.

NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune
MORRIS Co., N. J., Oct. 12, 1860. We wish you to put down Morris County as sure to give Lir coin from 500 to 700 anjusty. In 1856 it gave Bu banan abou. 700 majori y, but is has a nes toen, as has indeed our whole State, und rgone one of the greatest poli ical changes that has ever been witnessed in this country. Able speakers and campaign dienmen't of the right sort, ogether with the percistent and energetic efforts of our local Republicans, have so successfully shown up the miserable trickery of Stephen A Donglas, who "den t care whether Slavery is voted up or down," and the horrible Slavery Extension dectrines of the Brackinridge party, that the people are aroused, and in every sense of the work are wide-awake. Of the Bell-Evereit party there is no use to steak, the leaders having sold the name out to the correct Admir istration of James Buchanan, and the party having gone over for " Honest Abe.

Wide Awake Associations are already established alongside of nearly every Post-Office in the State, and the movement is being continually accelerated by the forma i n of new cla s drawing in the young men, to the great di may of our enemies. The friends of Freedow in New-Jers-y pledge their State to maintain the gallantry which it nobly earned in 76, by rebaking the demoralized por i as of the Sham Democracy, and nobly sustaining Lincoln and Hamlin, "the People's Yours very truly,

WARREN CO., PA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WARREN, Ps., Oct. 12, 1860. Warren County gives Col. Curtic, for Governor, 940 majority over Foster. Petton, the Republican candidate f r Congress, had 945 over Kerr, the Democra ic candidate. It was a perfect fosion here, but it would not do. We gave the largest majority we ever did. In 1856, we gave Fremont 860. You may rely on the above figures being correct, as the Board of Return Judges met this cay from every Election District in the county, and the above is the result.

DEMOCRATIC CONFIDENCE (?) IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Apr pos to the remarks in your issue of yes terday upon the assertion of The Express that this S' are will go against Li-coin, I beg to state that the Democrats in this glorious Allegheny County, who lost heavy odds upon Foster, now offer to a ake even sums that Lincole will not carry the State by 60,000!
Yours truly,
Pittaburgh, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I see by your paper of this morning (Friday) a communication copied from The Express and signed 'Union," in which the writer beautfully asserts the success of Fusion in Pennsylvaria at the Presidential election in November. To show what reckless statements emanate in the mendacious Express, let the following one be given as a rample, which appeared in that paper on the 3d of September last. Is it not a

Yours, PENNSYLVANIA.

beauty !

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express. To the Editors of the N. T. Express.

PHILADE PRIA, Aug. 31, 1850.

The late partner of Seward. Wees, & Co, and the Ex-Hon.

Greeley, baptized it all the isms of the day, is much exactleed about the Fisson Electronitil ket in your State. It is certain defeat to the rail splitter, who, by the bye has no other qualitizations for the Presidency. We hear of no other arguments in Pennsylvania. Why Greeley should be so cross about fusion in New York, when he was surious to get up a tusion in Pennsylvania in 1856 between the Filmore and Freenest men. It world do Mr. G. We are going to have a fusion in the old Kaystone in withstanding your friends are opposed to it. Keystone n twithtsnoing your friends are opposed to it You can set it dewn as certain. R publican and wait be best for Gogernor. The west M. C. will be liked for Congress, and the able and eloquent King and Feder will represent the First and Second Districts in Congress. You can set Philodelphia down for 20,000 for Rell.

A WHIG OF 40.

THE FREE NORTH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Bradford Courty (official), Curtin's majority, 4,336, Congressional District (Bradford, Susquebanna and Ticga), ab ut 8 800.

Set Bradford down 5,000, and the District 10,000 for Lincoln and Hamlin Towards, Pa., Oct 12, 1960. D. WILMOT.

REVOLUTION IN BALTIMORE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12, 1860.

The political affairs of Baltimere are assuming such an exceedingly interesting and refreshing aspect at present, that we cannot refrain from writing a few lines to inform, you that the Monumental City is not asleep over the glorious cause of Republicanism, and to redeem a promise I made you some time since. The thunder from the Keystone State has been heard among us, and has given courage to thousands here who had beretofore been too weak in the faith to avow themselves in favor of " Free Labor and Free Men," and the election of " Honest Old Abe" to the

The events of the last few days have inspired all who had any sympathy with our cause with new hopes, and the day has now passed here when it was apopular to avow onesself a sympathizer in the cause Freedom. I have just returned from a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting, called for the formstion of " Wide-Awake" Clubs, and the speeches there made had all the genuine ring. Since our election of Mayor thousands of those who had been the supporters of t e Bell and Everett ticket have fullen into the ranks for " Honest Old Abo, ' so that his bit erest opponents now my they would not be surprised if he carried the city in November. The Fusion, Confusion, and Dry Goods tickets of the North have disgusted the hones voters of all partles, who will come out in their might on the 6th of November, and roll up such majorities for Lincoln and Liberty as will make their dodging opporents asbamed of their truck and barter. rs, over for Freedom, Justice, and Humanity, DL M. S.

WIDE-AWAKE MOVEMENT IN BALTIMORE. On Thursday evening a large meeting of R-pabli-cans was held in Independence Hall, Baltimore, for the purpose of forming a Wide-Awake Association. Shortly afar the organization, a-veral hund of persons from the Eastern porti it of the city entered the Hall. A ery large proportion of the mosting had been heretofore lentified with the American, the Hell and Everett, and the Constitutional Union parties. The new accessions sthered numbers as they approached the Hat, and restructionent prevailed, the procession giving re-ested cheers for Lincoln and Haufin. Upon the ennoce of the procession from the east side of the city, here already in the Hall ross and welcomed the new mers with shouts of hearty applause. Col. William Coale welcomes the new comers to the ranks of Republication, and looked forward to will greater things, when they should hold their mass mustings in Monument Square, an event not far distant. Mr. Henry Forrest of the Seventh Ward said that he had

the Hall, and joined in the meeting, amid the most vo-ciferous cheering for Lincoln and Hambn. The Chalc-men called to order, when a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to a lect permanent officera for the Association, consisting of the following gaude men: Meeria Whire, James Sayder, Thomas Walter, Trendore Hooper Daviel Beveridge William H. Wele, Henry Ferrest, H. S. Tarr, J. A. Pierce, William H. Wolf, Charles H. Russeilough, William J. Nichols, Parket Taylor, Thomas Warden, H. J. Food M. J. Welf, Charles H. Rossestoogh, William J. Nichols, Robert Taylor, Tromas Warden, H. J. Ford M. J. Morgan, Janes McCrutcheon, John Brady wood, Thos. Garrison, and John South. After this a Committee of three—Col. Coals and Mesers. W. T. Cole and W. Lockert—was named to procure a larger room for the meeting of the Association. On the next evening another meeting was held at the same place. arother meeting was held at the same place. The assemblage was very enthusiastic and a desp interest was manifested by those present in the object of the meeting. Just before the calling of the meeting to creer, a delegation from the easiers section of the city entered the hall, beaded by Wm. E. Beale, esq., who were helled with applanes by those already assembled. At about half, ast seven o'clock, the temporary Chairman. M. Errory tay the chair, and called the meetmrn, Mr Emory, took the chair, and called the meet ing to order. Mr. Wm. J. Nuchols, of the Committee on Organization, then read the recort of said body, re-porting the following efficers: Chief-Marshal Colonel Wm E. Coele: Assistant to the Chief Marshal, J. M. Will E. Coole; Assistant to the Chief-Marshai, J. M.
S reight; Secretary, Wm. Louis Schley; Coreagonous Secretary, Anchore Irvine, and W.
Lockeri, Tressurer. Mr. Coole was then intracticed and proceeded to address the meeting.
He said that he little exceeded, some rix years ago,
when he in company with some dozen others started
out as laborers in the great cames of Republicanism,
that he should be called morn to preside over so large. that he should be called upon to preside over so large an assemblage of Republicans; this was one of the proncest moment of his life. He and his co-laborers but beep locked upon with scorn, and shouned in the public itreets as unworthy of association, and for what Because they had given expression to sentiments which they considered were necessary to advance the true interests of the whole country. He and they, who thought as he did, had been called negro worselposes and fanatice and all kinds of opproblems epithets, had been applied to them; but they had gone on in the work, well knowing that when the principles which were advocated by the great Republican party, were understood by the masses of the people—the hone and sinew of the country—they would preformate. He was upposed to the extension of Slavery, because he was the white man's fried and not a negro worshipthe white man's frierd and not a negro worship He then proce ded to advocate the election o Mr. Lipsoln to the highest place within the gift of the Anerican people, stating that their confidence would not be nirplaced. His remarks were enthusiastically received. After the trabsaction of some business, William E. Beale rose and observed that he had been an humble E. Beale rose and observed that he had been an initiation member of the American party until that day, but had determined to join the Republicans. He had worked had for the party, but, in consequence of the trea ment experienced by them from the Union party, he had determined to affiliate with the party that was the nearest in principles to the American party. He felt confident that the Sixth Ward would, at the ensuing the sixth was all the according to the Republican. election, roll up a good majority for the Republican ticket. He say down amid great applause, and was followed by W. J. Nichols, who said that he was opfollowed by W. J. Nichols, who said that he was op-tosed to the reopening of the slave-trade, and that he had been an old Henry Clay Whig. He stated that he was opposed to the Constitutional Union party, on ac-count of the mannerin which that party had been organ-ized. A number of gentlemen had met in Washington and created a party for their own ambitions. and created a party for their own ambitious purposes, and cid not derive their authority from the people. He observed that he was opposed to he extension of Slavery any further, but was against interfering with its exry any further, but was against interfering with its existence as already established. He wanted to see the Republican party prevail, but more than all he was opposed to the Demogratic party. Three or four months ago with the Constitutional party was formed, he publicly refused to onligate thouself to support their nominees. The events of last Widnesd y had not any influence to cause him to be a Republican. He said that the American party had no reminees for President, and he was at liberty to support those who were the nearest in principle. He thought that Lincoln's Administration would reflect credit on the country. The meetest in principle. He thought that Lincoln's Administration would reflect credit on the country. The meeting adjourned for the night with enthusiastic cheers.

LETTER FROM THE HON. GEORGE Y. JOHNSON.

ANOTHER BREAK IN THE RANKS.

Ex-Senator George Y. Johnson of Albany County as written the following letter to Isaac O. Hant, esq. of New-York. Mr. Johnson last Fall supported the Utica ticket, and until the last fasion has been known as an efficient and cordial friend of Bell and Everett:

DUSSVILLE, Albary Co., Oct. 6, 1860.
My DEAR SIR: Your esteemed letter of recent dat was duly received by me. It was my purpose to have answered it at an early day, but, there being no seeming necessity for haste, I deferred it until the present. You ask my opinion as to the present phase of par-ties—in other words, you say, "I would like to have your views very much in regard to our future course."

For myself only I speak.

When acting as a member of the State Committee at its session last May, in the City of Troy, and from that time to the present, I have repeatedly protested against

union with any party favoring the extreme views of the Southern Democ s.y. And I urged that if the Democrate themselves could not unite in a National Nominating Convention—and if the cause of the rupture and this deorganization was the consequence of a disthe Bell and Everett and Donglas and Johnson organizations to reunite them them, when the Douglas a d Breckinzidge wings each had a candidate in the After denouncing the doctrines held by the Section-

After denouncing the doctrines held by the Section-aliets and Distinion sets of the South—and widely differ-ing with them upon their policy and their doctrine— what supreme folly to attempt to reunite by admitting on the Union ticket Breckmringe Electors with the identical Platform of Principles that caused the sepa-

I regret, my dear Sir the dilemma in which we are placed. The Bell and Everest men—the masses—have had no hand in this transaction. They are no parties to the sale, and hence cannot consent to the transfer. In my cumble way, I have fait fully advocated the election of the Union ticket, and felt that a compromise of the extreme views held by the Lincoln and Breck-iardae party would not only be supported by the

conservative masses of the country, but upon which all uld unite, and tend to strengthen and remaite its The is u-r, onder the lead-rehip of Bell and Donglas, were defined and well understood. They were generally received with satisfaction if not with enthusissm, and I felt it my duty, as well as privilege, to advocate their election, as I have all other nominations

nade by our pasty.
I entered with zeal upon the campaign of last Fall in I entered with zent upon the campaign or has say in a vr of the Utica ticket I gave that my support he rfully and aided in its elsector; and had the Union cket remained as it was formed at Syracuse, I should are labored faithfully I r its success. But how can have isbored faithfully if it has access. But now can it, without compromising my integrity, supports ticket mide up of thirty-five Electors representing, to say the least, two sets of principles as much opposed to each other as Intervention and Not-intervention can be! In it not impossible for us to give expression to our views on National questions by supporting such a tiest!

As I cannot conscientiously vote the Union tickst. rematered as it has been by the addition of seven Electors pledged to support for President one who is an avowed Disnet nist, I am driven to the alternative of voting for Electors who will cast the vote of the inte for Lincoln and Hamlin. I have stated bre-fly and frankly the resease which

will govern my action. We e it necessary, I migh interget from. But it is not recessary, I migh for ing to hear from you again at an early day. I am yours tray. GEORGE Y. JOHNSON. Issue O. Best, esq. New York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY WIDE-AWAKES .- MASS MEETING AT PIERMONT. The bare member of a mass meeting of Repub

licans in Rockland County would have been conricered, a few years ego, the height of absurdity. Then, the bandful of Republicans there were revited and hooted at at home, and only tolerated by their brethern abread, who found is diffi-cult to believe that Rockland was making any intellicult to believe that Rockland was making any intelligent effor for the cause, with a parent y, soon an entire war to fine, so. Let the grand demonstration of Situriay right at Pie ment demonstrate what a Republican cause mentity is no longer impossible there. Two neetings were called—ore for the aformout and the other for the evening. The structure success for the afternoon neeting owing to the lack of suitable notice, were not generally unconsided, to that only about two hindred the cau page from the Hoa. H. J. Raymond. Had it been driver out the evening it would have been here driver our the evening is would have been

it been driver of in the evening it would have been lineard to by 1500 persons. It in the afferson, the speaker lacked an audience, in the evening the analytic secured likely to tack speakers. About fair-pest eight the linux P. Smith and the Nyuck Ferry beat lanced about 800 persongers as the end of the piece it. H. Pliks, eag. President of the Orang town Cub, has provided cars for them and they were all soon safely set down at Piermont. There to vindicate the right of every man to the fair recompense of his unconstrained labor—net to make
one man do another man's work for nothing. The

II-Bly Ferrest of the Seventh ward said to the start to the seventh ward said to the start to the Hon. James O. Pulman who had been addressing to the Hon. James O. Pulman who had been addressing to the Hon. James O. Pulman who had been addressing then till then found his voice unequal to the effort of speaking to "all out of doors," and as in this dilamma 1832, and become a widow in 1844.

there seemed to be no resource he was relactantly com-pelled to desis. The Haverstraw Glee Club then sang a campaign song—after which, Mr. Marks, of that place, made a short, pithy speech.

Mr. Ullman had not arrived, and no one accustomed to sreak in the open air could hope to make himself heard by such a crowd. Just at this june are there came to the help of the meeting, through many perils by land and water, a g-d send in the person of W. W. Higgman, e.q., of New-York. He was introduced by the Hon. J. W. Ferdon, and made a capital and telling speech.

aperch.

A large company of Wide-A wakes from Haverstraw, another just formed, from Rockland Lake, with two others from N ack and Tarryt wn, under the secort of the Pernont Club, Capt. B savelt, made a very fine appearance as they marched through the village after the n ecting.

-Our correspondent at Piermont says, that instead of 700 majority for the Furian ticket, as has been estimated Rockland will give at most 300, but more probably noteing.

-On Thursday evening the Whaeling, Va., Wide-Awakes made a fine parade. They were assaulted by their political opponents, but though discomitted for a few moments, they rallied and repelled their assailants. -On the 8th in t., the ladies of Gallisolis. Ohio, through Miss Parnell Newsom, presented to the Wide-Awakes of the town a beautiful banner. The henor

was acknowledged by Mr. R. L. Stewart, 200 Wide-A sakes indorring his sentiments. The favorite pa-geant wherein ladies represent the States of the Union was perf rmed, and the people of the vicinity went to the polls the next day with new courage. -Alfred E. Lewis, of Philadelphia, having been arked to state explicitly what Mr. Douglas said to the

Hon. Mr. McPherson, replied in the following letter, which is published in The North Carolina Standard ; "PHILADELPHIA July 23, 1860. "DEAR SIE: Your favor has just been placed in my hands. The words of Judge Douglas, as nearly as I can at this moment recall them, as repeated to me

ss I can at this moment recall to me, as repeated to me, by the honorable gentleman I have named, were as follows: 'By God, Sir, the election shall never go into the House—before it shall go into the House, I will throw it over to Lincoln.' The words thus used were accompanied by a violent gesture, and perhaps an additional oath.

"I am very truly yours, "ALFRED E. LEWIS."

-Edward H. Smith has received the nomination for Congress from the Douglas Convention in the First District of this State. Egbert T. Smith, the nomines of the Union party, has received the Breckinridge indorsement.

-The Governor of Arkaness, Elias N. Conway, has leaned a preclamation to the militia of the State, directing them "to prepare for trouble and danger." In this remarkable document Gov. Conway announces the impor ant discovery that the peril of the South comes, not from the North, but from the machinarious of Great Britain:

of Great Britain:

"It is my opinion that the settled and secret policy of the British Government is to disturb the domestic tranquillity of the United States. That its object is to break up and destroy our Government get rid of a power ul rival, ext-nd the area of the British dominions on this Continent, and become the chief and controlling power in America. It is my opinion that the Abilition stateman was fully aware that the British Government intended, unc. sairly, to pursue his policy. Government intended, unc-assingly, to pursue his policy of daturaling the domestic tranquillity of the United troverment intended, unc asingly, to pursue his policy of d starting the domestic tranquillity of the United States, when he announced that there was an irrepresentle conflict between the Free S ares and the Slave States. It is my opinion that millions of dollars of British gold have been and will be used in various ways, in the N othern and Southern States, to stir up and intens by this irrepressible conflict; between and intensity this 'prepressible conflict' between the Free Sizes and the Slave States. That the policy of the British Government has been for many years, and is now, so to conduct its uncessing efforts to overthrow our Government (by employing Abo itionists as its secret agents and emissaries), that Abo itionists as its secret agents and emissaries), that the mischiefs and ourag s perpetrated upon the Slave States will seem to have been originated, planned and perpetrated by Abolition of izens of the Free States. It is my opinion that the British Government is the real author and instigator of the muschiefs and outrages perpetrated against the Slave States, and that it is the only of our Federal Covernment and of the rages perpetrated against the Stave States, and that it is the duty of our Federal Government, and of the patriotic people of the United States, to hold the B itish Government responsible for disturbing the domestic tranquillity of the United States. It is my opinion that the British Government has determined that as long as our Government shall exist, there shall henceforth be no domestic tranquillity in the Union. It is my opinion that British gold has been and will be used to hire unprincipled Abolitionists from the Free States, and send them into Slave States, instructed to commitand send them into Slave States, instructed to commit uch outrages that the people of the Souta will become o hostile to those of the North, and the aggressions and cutrages committed upon the Scuthern Scases by those hired Abolition British emiss-ries from the Free States will be so often and aggravated, that civil war will be produced, the Union dissolved, and anarchy, with all its desolating evils and deeds of plunder, rob-bery, outrages, crimes and murder, prevail."

-The Detroit Advertiser of the 12th thus describes the Republican rejoicing in that city over election re-"The late news from Indians, Ohio, and Pennsylvs.

nia proved too good to be submitted to quietly, and the four thousand, to give something like a public expres-sion to their joy at results that had surpassed the expec-tations of the most ardent. A huge boulire had been built, and rockets were fired, and a crowd of the hap picet of men assembled. Not a shadow rested on any countenance save the few Douglas men who had been driven from their usual haunts by their own misery, to seek the cheer of brighter faces. A large number of ladies also came, and remained, despite the shilly air, through the speech, to signify their participation in the general joy. The Hop. Wm. A. Howard, just returned from a tour through Indiana, where he has been doing yeoman a see vice in the cause of freedom, was present and called out. His speech was eminently the happiest of the season, full of sharp hits at Douglas's "my great principle," and of words of encouragement. He was glad Douglas was coming here. He had calculated upon 35 000 Republican majorits in Michigan, but he also came, and remained, despise the chilly air, through upon 35 000 Republican majority in Michigan; but he upon 35 000 Republican majority in Michigan; but he was confident now that the unavoidable consequence of Mr. Douglas's work next Monday would be an increase of 5 000 over that. Such had been the effect in every place the man had spoken. The Republicans had believed that they could carry Pennsylvania by a small majority. After Douglas had been there their expectations were raised to 10,000 or 15,000, and now the latest dispatch is that the majority is thirty-two thousand, and both houses are largely Republican. This last was received by Mr. Howard while on the now the latest dispatch is that the majority is thirty-two thousand, and both houses are largely Republican. This last was received by Mr. Howard while on the stand, and the enthusisem it called forth was unbounded. Dorolas had been in Indians. There the Republicans, the most ardent of them, thought they might be able to carry the State by six thousand. He had received a dispatch early in the day from the Chairman of the State Committee, that the Republican majority would probably reach tent out and. The dispatches of the afternoon increased the majority about two thousands. the sfernoon increased the majority about two thou sand. (Here adispatch just received at The Advertises office was hanced him | And now, as I see by this dispatch, the associate is lifteen thousand already, and more to come. Both houses are Ropublican. This LEWS created a period furor, and the hurrshing was long and loud. Mr. Howard closed at 9), amid reitera-ted cries of "go on," "go on." He excused himself on secount of the lateness of the hour, and the fast that or Wide-Awakes were waiting to start on a processor. The Chairman, Junge Edwn ds announced that was probable that Carl Sourz would be here to night, and that definite information would be received his norung. The Wide-A vakes, to the number of

receives of admiration from the thousands that around the stresse, greeting them with cheers as they -The Republicans have nominated for Assembly at

between two and three bundred, with terches, pro-cedes by the Light Guard band, a man carrying a hage broam, and others bearing a rail, and mants, marched through the principal avenues and streets, firing Ro-man cardies and other fire works, tilt a late hour. The

isplay was brilliant, and the high state of perfection which they have attained in drill excited warm ex-

Medison County-Dist. I., Orrin B. Lord. Other County—Dist. I., Elijah E. Ferry.
Other County—Dist. I., Elijah E. Ferry.
Other County—Dist. I., Persz H. Field.
Colambia County—Dist. II., Norton S. Collins.
Mouroe Courty—Dist. II., Lewis H. Morgan.

-Judge Lord of Salem, Mass., was holding a Court n Wercester, the other day; the music of a military band near the Court House disturbing him, he caused the entire crohestra to be arrested. Apparently there was some embarraesment in the judicial mind as to the proper course to adops when the arrest had been made,

for the music ans were discharged without a hearing. -A step-grandmother of the Prince of Wales recently died. She was the Duchees Autoinste-Frederique-Auguste-Marie Anne, step-mother of Prince Albert, and Duchess Downger of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Sho was a Princess of Wartemberg, was born in 1799. married Duke Ernest I. (father of Paince Albert) in